

usually used against pirates who, while they may have enjoyed the protection and partnership of governments, where not official representatives of a government.

Although modern America does not face the threat of piracy on the high seas, we do face the threat of international terrorism. Terrorism has much in common with the piracy of days gone by. Like the pirates of old, today's terrorists are private groups operating to assault the United States government as well as threaten the lives, liberty and property of United States citizens. The only difference is that while pirates sought financial gains, terrorists seek to advance ideological and political agendas through terroristic violence.

Like the pirates who once terrorized the high seas, terrorists today are also difficult to punish using military means. While bombs and missiles may be sufficient to knock out the military capability and the economic and technological infrastructure of an enemy nation that harbors those who committed the September 11 attacks, traditional military force may not be suitable to destroy the lawless terrorists who are operating in the nations targeted for military force. Instead, those terrorists may simply move to another base before our troops can locate them. It is for these reasons that I believe that, were the drafters of the Constitution with us today, they would counsel in favor of issuing letters of marque and reprisal against the terrorists responsible for this outrageous act.

Specifically, my legislation authorizes the President to issue letters of marque and reprisal to all appropriate parties to capture Osama bin Laden and other members of al Qaeda or any other persons involved in the September 11 terrorist attacks. The President is also authorized to use part of the \$40 billion appropriated by this Congress to respond to the attack, to establish a bounty for the capture of Osama bin Laden. My legislation singles out Osama bin Laden and al Qaeda because the information available to Congress and the American people indicates bin Laden and his organization were responsible for this action. By vesting authority in the President to issue the letters, my legislation ensures that letters of marque and reprisal can be coordinated with the administration's overall strategy to bring the perpetrators of this outrageous act to justice.

Letters of marque and reprisal resolve one of the most vexing problems facing the country: how do we obtain retribution against the perpetrators of the attacks without inflicting massive damage on the Middle East which could drive moderate Arabs into an allegiance with bin Laden and other terrorists. This is because using letters of marque and reprisal shows the people of the region that we are serious when we say our quarrel is not with them but with Osama bin Laden and all others who would dare commit terrorist acts against the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join with me in providing the additional "necessary weapon of war" and to help defend our fellow citizens, our sovereign nation, and our liberty by cosponsoring the September 11 Marque and Reprisal Act of 2001 and the Air Piracy Reprisal and Capture Act of 2001.

TRIBUTE TO BEA GADDY

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 10, 2001

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and works of Bea Gaddy, an advocate for the poor, councilwoman, and humanitarian who died of breast cancer last Wednesday. Bea Gaddy's devotion to the service of the poor and the disadvantaged has made her a legend in Baltimore and throughout Maryland.

With her exceptional strength of character and determination, she not only transformed her own life but also the lives of those around her. Her childhood was marred by her father's abandonment and her stepfather's alcoholism and abuse. By the time she reached her early twenties, she had already lived through two failed marriages of her own.

Bea Gaddy knew hunger and poverty intimately. In order to feed her five children and others like herself, she began pushing a garbage can on wheels to local grocery stores asking for food. And so, began her life-long mission to feed the hungry and help the poor. She finished her high school education and earned a college degree from Antioch University's Baltimore division. On October 1, 1981, she officially opened her food and clothing distribution center. In 1988, she began homeless shelters for women and children out of run-down houses.

While she provided food, clothing, and shelter for the needy, she also taught them to be independent. With her encouragement, many found jobs and got an education. She taught people how to live better lives. In 1999, she was elected to the Baltimore City Council. As councilwoman, she fought to get decent medical services for the homeless in addition to other services. She brought attention to the plight of the poor.

Baltimore was blessed with Bea Gaddy's charitable works, but her remarkable spirit was recognized around the Nation. She was once named Woman of the Year by Family Circle Magazine, she appeared on CBS Morning News, and in 1992 was named as one of President George Bush's "Thousand Points of Light."

I hope that my colleagues will join me in saluting Bea Gaddy, a rare individual whose life is an example to all of us. Her kindness and strength changed many lives. Bea Gaddy will be sincerely missed.

LET PRESIDENT CHEN ATTEND APEC

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 10, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, this year's Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum is scheduled to take place later this month in Shanghai, China, and will be attended by President George W. Bush and PRC President Jiang Zeillin. The APEC forum will also

be attended by the leaders of the nineteen other members of APEC, and will provide a vital opportunity to discuss the international economic situation and formulate a plan to address the deteriorating world economy and the economic threats we are all now facing. Given the monumental challenge that this entails, it is inconceivable that Taiwan, the leader of the seventh largest trading economy and ninth largest GDP in the APEC group would be excluded from such a gathering, and that indeed full cooperation by all leading economic players in the region would not be encouraged. Yet, Mr. Speaker, this is precisely the situation that is now upon us as the government of the People's Republic of China is once again exercising narrow political calculations to the detriment of the people of Taiwan, and in fact the rest of the world, by excluding President Chen Shui-bian from this meeting.

It is important to recognize that the APEC forum is an ECONOMIC forum, and that especially during this time of crisis, we cannot afford to allow political differences to threaten the formulation and implementation of a sound economic strategy in response to these threats. Mr. Speaker, Taiwan is a vital trading partner of the United States, it imports significantly more goods from the United States than does the People's Republic of China, and its leadership is committed to the same principles of democracy and freedom that we hold so dear. The exclusion of President Chen from this meeting is a cold reminder that not all governments who express their solidarity with us in facing these many threats are actually committed to realizing the intrinsic hopes of economic freedom and political expression of their people. In fact, Mr. Speaker, such actions should give us great pause when we realize the destruction and mayhem that can result from a policy which abandons our commitment to freedom-loving people, only to secure better relations with an illegitimate regime for short-term economic gain. The United States has a duty and an obligation to stand up for our friends and allies on Taiwan, and to insist that their leader be able to participate and contribute in addressing the global threats we must now face.

The events of September 11th prove that the world of ambiguities and diplomatic niceties no longer exists, and the sooner this realization translates into true representation for all, the sooner we can begin to construct the foundation of an international order based on the rule of law and economic freedom. The very first step in this process, however, must be taken, and the inclusion of President Chen from Taiwan in the APEC meeting would go a long way in demonstrating our commitment to building such an order.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND RONALD J. DINGLE

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 10, 2001

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Reverend Doctor Ronald J. Dingle for his service to the Boca Raton community.

October 10, 2001

This October, Rev. Dingle will retire after 39 years as Pastor of Advent Lutheran Church in Boca Raton, Florida.

Rev. Dingle has been very involved not only with his pastoral duties, but also in the community as well. His civic and community activities over the years have included: United Campus Ministries at Florida Atlantic University, Presidency of the Boca Raton Association of Churches as well as membership on numerous boards such as Visiting Homemakers, Operation Concern, Birthline, and Boca Raton United Fund. Rev. Dingle is actively leading the Lazarus Project, a Lutheran outreach presence in Haiti. Under his leadership many Advent programs were initiated and continue to flourish.

Rev. Dingle will retire at an October 26th celebration in his honor. He and his wife Marguerite Dingle will, however, continue to serve Advent ministries and the community on a part time basis.

It is with great honor that I commend Rev. Dingle for his commitment to the community and dedication to enriching the lives of his parishioners. His presence at the Church will be sorely missed, however his spirit will live on forever within those who he has touched.

FARM SECURITY ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 5, 2001

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I bring to the attention of my colleagues the following exchange of letters between the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Ways and Means with regards to H.R. 2646.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
September 17, 2001.

HON. LARRY COMBEST,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMAS: I am writing concerning H.R. 2646, the "Agriculture Act of 2001," which was ordered favorably reported by the Committee on Agriculture on August 2, 2001.

As you know, the Committee on Ways and Means has long maintained a jurisdictional interest over matters concerning trade. Contained in the bill are two provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Sec. 127 of the bill changes the level of import quotas on cotton permitted under U.S. law, and Sec. 146 requires importers of dairy products to pay assessments applied to domestic dairy producers to offset the costs of dairy sales promotion programs. These provisions fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

However, in order to expedite this legislation for floor consideration we will not seek action on these particular proposals. This is being done with the understanding that it does not in any way prejudice the Committee's jurisdictional prerogatives on these measures or any other similar legislation, and it should not be considered as precedent for consideration of matters of jurisdictional interest to the Committee in the future.

I would appreciate your response to this letter, confirming this understanding with

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

respect to H.R. 2646, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on these matters be included in your committee report.

Best regards,

BILL THOMAS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
September 18, 2001.

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMAS: As you are aware, on July 27, the Committee on Agriculture favorably reported H.R. 2646, the Farm Security Act of 2001. As ordered reported, H.R. 2646 contains matters within the jurisdiction of your committee.

In the interest of expediting consideration of this matter by the House, I respectfully request that you forego seeking a referral of this bill. I understand that such an action does not waive your committee's jurisdiction, and I will support your inclusion as additional conferees in any eventual House-Senate Conference on this bill, should you seek it.

I greatly appreciate your cooperation in this matter. I will insert a copy of our exchange of letters in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 2646 on the Floor.

Sincerely,

LARRY COMBEST,
Chairman.

WHAT AMERICA IS ALL ABOUT

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 10, 2001

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my Colleagues to a new book written by a native of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. "A Letter to Mrs. Roosevelt" vividly conveys the fear gripped a young girl as her family home was posted for sheriff's sale.

This story about life during the Great Depression truly depicts what America is all about, and should be a must-read for all Americans. Author C. Coco DeYoung based the award-winning novel on her family's experience, with vivid details brought to her through her family's tradition of storytelling.

Though written as a children's book by a former educator, the short novel is equally compelling to adult readers. Published by Delacorte Press, the book won the Sixth Annual Marguerite de Angeli Prize for historical fiction and the 2000-2001 Keystone to Reading Book Award. Selected by Booklist as a Top 10 First Novel of 1999, and a Teachers' Choices 2000 by the International Reading Association, this book has also been recognized as a Notable Social Studies Trade Book for Young People by the Children's Book Council and the National Council of Social Studies. To date, it has been nominated for state book awards in seven states.

The story is based on real events involving De Young's grandfather, and her father whose childhood is depicted in the character role of Charlie Bandini in the book. As a six-year-old boy, Charlie injures his leg, the bone becomes infected and doctors want to amputate. Char-

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lie's father (De Young's grandfather in real life) uses everything the family owned to borrow \$5,000 to bring in a doctor from Massachusetts to save the leg. But as the Great Depression set in deeper, he cannot keep up with the payments through his business as a shoemaker in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. "Papa" Bandini, an Italian immigrant, spoke five languages doing business with the various immigrant groups that had settled in the mill town. Despite their difficulties, he sometimes feeds hobos who come to the house for food, and when customers had no money, he would accept produce from their gardens as payment for fixing shoes.

Having witnessed the fate of neighbors whose homes had been posted for Sheriff Sale, the sense of security of 11-year-old Margo Bandini crumbles when she comes home to discover that her own family home had been posted by the Sheriff.

As the family struggles and grapples with their fears, desperate to save the family from despair, Margo writes a letter to the First Lady, Eleanor Roosevelt.

Distributor Random House, in its Online Teachers Guide available free at www.randomhouse.com, says the book is an excellent tool not only for teaching about the history of the Great Depression, but also for teaching about brotherhood, family, pride, fear and courage.

The real-life Coco family became one of the first in Johnstown to receive a loan through the Home Owners Loan Corp., a New Deal relief project created by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. And De Young's father, the book-character "Charlie," remarkably is now in his 77th year of working in his shoe business—he's been at it since the age of six.

A "Letter to Mrs. Roosevelt" creates a vivid sense of time and place during the Great Depression and tells a heart-warming story of one family's struggles and courageous triumph through dark times. I recommend it to anyone.

A TRIBUTE TO WAR DOGS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 10, 2001

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on November 11th, the citizens of our country will celebrate Veteran's Day. We use this day to acknowledge our veteran's contributions to our national security and to recognize the sacrifices given by the members of our military.

But let us not forget about the courageous efforts of the war dog.

Over twelve thousand dogs served in World War II, fifteen hundred in the Korean War, and more than four thousand in Vietnam. These brave dogs have served as sentries, scouts, messengers, trackers, and mine-sniffers.

The Humane Society of Greater Miami honors war dogs by flying an American flag over the grave of Fella, a war dog who is buried in their Oak Lawn Pet Cemetery. Fella served in the Pacific during World War II and was credited with saving many lives. This Veteran's Day, the Humane Society of Greater Miami-Dade will honor America's war dogs at Fella's